



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS Canberra

CATALOGUE NO. 6322.0

NOON 17 MARCH 1982

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1981

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MAIN FEATURES

In the three months ended September 1981 1,090,100 working days were lost, compared with 853,200 in the September quarter 1980 and 1,064,800 in the September quarter 1979.

For disputes which *ended* in the September quarter 1981—

58% were of 2 days or less duration and accounted for 61% of the workers involved but only 16% of working days lost;

60% of the working days lost resulted from disputes over wages issues;

63% were settled by resumption without negotiation (as defined). These disputes accounted for 78% of the workers involved and 61% of the working days lost.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains quarterly statistics of industrial disputes. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0).

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost shown in Tables 3 to 7 refer to disputes which *ended* in the quarter, irrespective of when they commenced. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 and 2 which refer to all disputes that *started* or *were in progress* during the quarter, irrespective of whether they had ended during the quarter or continued into the next period.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 Edition, Vol. 1* (1201.0). Prior to 1980 the statistics were compiled on the basis of the Preliminary Edition, 1969.

Coverage

4. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more *at the establishments where the stoppages occurred*.

5. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 9) and not to aggregate losses for the economy as a whole. For example, effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these figures. Also, some workers involved in industrial disputes may obtain work at other establishments while a dispute is in progress. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

6. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

7. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause, may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory and in the total for Australia. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes—in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries.

8. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Statistics, Australia, 1980* (6101.0) and earlier issues of this publication.

Definitions

9. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

10. *Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

11. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

12. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Workers thrown out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded. (See paragraph 4.)

13. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the largest number of individual workers involved on any one day. Generally, the *total* number of workers involved for each quarter will equal the sum of the *total* number of workers involved in the first month of a quarter plus the number of workers *newly* involved in the second and third months (as published monthly in Catalogue No. 6321.0). Differences between monthly and quarterly aggregates can occur due to temporary cessations in the first month of the quarter of stoppages resuming in subsequent months. Workers re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as workers *newly* involved in stoppages in the second quarter in which the dispute occurs.

14. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

15. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

16. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *causes of stoppages of work*. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important; combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under other causes).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions, pension and retirement provisions, workers' compensation provisions, insertion of penal clause provisions in awards, etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions—safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry, recognition of union activities, etc.

Other. Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

Methods of settlement

17. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

Mediation. The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation.

- (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.
- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.

- (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts: (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, (ii) Coal Industry Acts, (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act, (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).
- (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to negotiation of a formal nature. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

Other methods.

Related publications

18. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

— nil or rounded to zero
r revised

19. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

R. J. CAMERON
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1978 TO SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1981

Period	Workers involved ('000)						Working days lost			Average days per worker involved	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)		
	Number of disputes		Directly		Indirectly		Total						
	Commenced during period	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Number ('000)				
AUSTRALIA													
1978	2,276	2,277	1,011.9	1,011.9	63.7	63.7	1,075.6	1,075.6	2,130.8	2.0	78,404		
1979	2,040	2,042	1,816.7	1,818.0	44.9	44.9	1,861.6	1,862.9	3,964.4	2.1	148,614		
1980	2,420	2,429	1,102.0	1,108.9	63.2	64.0	1,165.2	1,172.8	3,320.2	2.8	152,022		
1980—													
June qtr	481	513	262.1	286.6	15.2	15.7	277.3	302.3	760.9	2.5	35,895		
September qtr	696	745	171.2	256.5	20.1	20.9	191.2	277.3	853.2	3.1	42,404		
December qtr	666	727	210.7	270.3	8.8	10.7	219.5	281.0	631.0	2.2	29,960		
1981—													
March qtr	686	714	195.4	212.1	10.9	11.0	206.2	223.0	656.8	2.9	33,547		
June qtr	711	781	219.4	265.2	12.7	14.8	232.1	280.0	759.9	2.7	40,437		
September qtr	795	886	251.0	342.5	27.7	30.6	278.8	373.1	1,090.1	2.9	59,049		
STATES AND TERRITORIES													
1980—													
N.S.W.	1,243	1,245	361.2	361.5	20.9	21.6	382.1	383.1	1,208.6	3.2	55,936		
Vic.	310	315	501.1	507.1	31.2	31.2	532.2	538.3	1,115.4	2.1	45,387		
Qld	252	253	133.6	134.1	2.1	2.1	135.7	136.2	618.7	4.5	32,393		
S.A.	94	94	23.6	23.6	0.7	0.7	24.2	24.2	59.4	2.4	2,598		
W.A.	368	368	62.2	62.2	7.2	7.2	69.4	69.4	191.0	2.8	9,615		
Tas.	52	52	8.8	8.8	0.8	0.8	9.6	9.6	91.5	9.5	4,390		
N.T.	67	68	6.6	6.7	0.4	0.4	7.0	7.1	26.6	3.8	1,271		
A.C.T.	34	34	4.9	4.9	—	—	4.9	4.9	9.0	1.8	434		
September quarter 1981—													
N.S.W.	412	441	112.1	134.4	7.5	7.7	119.6	142.1	386.6	2.7	19,890		
Vic.	111	125	69.2	95.3	14.0	15.8	83.2	111.0	283.3	2.6	14,430		
Qld	88	104	29.0	49.3	1.3	1.3	30.2	50.6	166.3	3.3	10,534		
S.A.	33	42	13.0	23.5	1.1	1.1	14.2	24.6	62.3	2.5	2,989		
W.A.	93	106	17.4	24.4	1.9	2.9	19.3	27.3	108.7	4.0	6,168		
Tas.	30	34	4.9	6.9	1.1	1.1	6.0	8.0	31.4	3.9	1,658		
N.T.	21	23	2.9	4.4	0.1	0.1	3.0	4.5	32.8	7.3	2,458		
A.C.T.	7	11	2.6	4.4	0.7	0.7	3.3	5.1	18.7	3.7	922		

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes that commenced during the period and additional workers involved in disputes that continued from previous periods.

Workers newly involved in the second and subsequent quarters (as published monthly in Catalogue No. 6302.0) are not included in the quarterly figures. Differences between monthly and quarterly figures can occur due to incomplete data for the first quarter of the year and the inclusion of the quarterly figures for the second and subsequent quarters. Workers involved in the first quarter of the year are not classified as workers newly involved in the second quarter of the year.

14. Working days lost refers to the number of days directly and indirectly involved in the dispute. Days are generally as estimated by parties to the dispute. In some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

15. Estimated loss in wages represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days lost and the estimated average daily or hourly wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1981 : INDUSTRIES

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
B	Mining	82	1	18	1	62	10	7	—	181
	Coal mining	81	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	91
	Other mining	1	1	8	1	62	10	7	—	90
C	Manufacturing	226	66	19	11	4	1	—	1	328
	Food, beverages and tobacco	8	8	6	1	2	—	—	—	25
	Textiles: Clothing and footwear	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	9	6	1	2	2	1	—	1	22
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	199	41	11	4	—	—	—	—	255
	Other manufacturing	5	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	12
D	Electricity, gas and water	11	2	4	2	2	4	1	—	26
E	Construction	28	16	11	4	10	3	2	3	77
F	Wholesale and retail trade	11	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	19
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	31	8	24	9	7	6	6	1	92
	Railway transport: Air transport	10	2	13	5	1	2	1	—	34
	Water transport	15	4	6	1	3	—	4	—	33
	Stevedoring services	7	3	4	1	3	—	3	—	21
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	8	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	12
	Road transport; Other transport and storage: Communication	6	2	5	3	3	4	1	1	25
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	5	3	1	2	—	—	1	14
I,J,K	Other industries	21	10	5	4	6	5	5	1	57
	Total	412	111	88	33	93	30	21	7	795

	ALL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)									
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
B	Mining	84	1	21	1	67	10	7	—	191
	Coal mining	83	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	95
	Other mining	1	1	9	1	67	10	7	—	96
C	Manufacturing	237	72	26	16	8	2	—	2	363
	Food, beverages and tobacco	9	8	8	1	3	—	—	—	29
	Textiles: Clothing and footwear	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	10	6	1	2	2	1	—	1	23
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	206	46	15	8	2	—	—	1	278
	Other manufacturing	6	5	2	3	1	1	—	—	18
D	Electricity, gas and water	12	2	4	2	2	4	1	—	27
E	Construction	35	16	13	4	11	3	3	3	88
F	Wholesale and retail trade	12	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	20
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	38	16	27	12	10	9	7	3	122
	Railway transport: Air transport	11	3	13	5	1	2	1	—	36
	Water transport	18	6	8	2	4	1	4	—	43
	Stevedoring services	8	3	4	1	3	—	3	—	22
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	10	3	4	1	1	1	1	—	21
	Road transport; Other transport and storage: Communication	9	7	6	5	5	6	2	3	43
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	5	3	1	2	—	—	1	14
I,J,K	Other industries	21	10	6	4	6	5	5	2	59
	Total	441	125	104	42	106	34	23	11	886

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1981: INDUSTRIES—continued

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NEW WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000)(a)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
B	Mining	19.8	0.2	4.1	0.3	10.6	2.7	2.0	—	39.6
	Coal mining	19.7	—	2.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	22.1
	Other mining	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	10.6	2.7	2.0	—	17.5
C	Manufacturing	38.3	41.7	5.6	6.2	0.4	0.1	—	0.4	92.8
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4.8	4.2	1.9	—	0.2	—	—	—	11.1
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	—	1.0	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.1
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3.1	11.4	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	—	0.4	18.0
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	28.4	22.8	1.6	4.3	0.1	—	—	—	57.1
	Other manufacturing	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.9	—	—	—	—	3.1
D	Electricity, gas and water	2.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	—	5.3
E	Construction	4.9	2.2	9.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.3	19.6
F	Wholesale and retail trade	2.6	10.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	13.5
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	24.6	1.5	9.0	4.9	4.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	46.5
	Railway transport; Air transport	8.4	0.6	2.2	0.5	—	0.2	—	—	12.0
	Water transport	2.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	—	0.3	—	4.4
	Stevedoring services	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	—	0.3	—	3.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.6	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.9
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	13.9	0.7	6.0	4.3	3.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	30.2
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.2	2.3
I,J,K	Other industries	26.7	25.3	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.7	0.2	1.1	59.0
	Total	119.6	83.2	30.2	14.2	19.3	6.0	3.0	3.3	278.8
ALL WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	0.8	—	0.1	—	—	0.9
B	Mining	20.6	0.2	5.1	0.3	13.5	2.7	2.0	—	44.3
	Coal mining	20.5	—	3.0	0.2	—	—	—	—	23.7
	Other mining	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	13.5	2.7	2.0	—	20.6
C	Manufacturing	56.7	51.4	17.3	10.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	137.9
	Food, beverages and tobacco	5.1	5.0	7.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	19.2
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	0.2	1.0	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	12.1	11.6	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	—	0.4	27.3
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.7	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	36.7	30.9	7.3	7.7	0.3	—	—	—	82.9
	Other manufacturing	2.0	1.1	0.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	4.5
D	Electricity, gas and water	2.3	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	—	6.5
E	Construction	5.6	3.0	11.8	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	24.9
F	Wholesale and retail trade	2.7	12.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	20.0
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	26.6	13.9	11.5	8.8	7.0	2.7	1.1	1.4	73.1
	Railway transport; Air transport	9.3	0.9	2.2	0.6	—	0.2	—	—	13.2
	Water transport	2.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.8	—	0.3	—	5.3
	Stevedoring services	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	—	0.3	—	3.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	1.8
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	14.8	12.5	8.5	8.1	6.1	2.4	0.8	1.4	54.6
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	—	0.1	0.2	2.8
I,J,K	Other industries	27.1	26.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.4	1.4	62.8
	Total	142.1	111.0	50.6	24.6	27.3	8.0	4.5	5.1	373.1

For footnote see end of table.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1981 : INDUSTRIES—*continued*

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)(b)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	3.3	—	0.3	—	—	3.5
B	Mining	37.4	1.6	65.8	1.7	58.3	10.8	19.6	—	195.2
	Coal mining	37.0	—	56.2	1.6	—	—	—	—	94.8
	Other mining	0.4	1.6	9.6	0.1	58.3	10.8	19.6	—	100.3
C	Manufacturing	222.0	146.1	42.3	20.2	4.4	2.2	1.6	2.2	440.9
	Food, beverages and tobacco	19.8	19.6	17.5	0.4	2.3	0.8	1.6	0.8	62.9
	Textiles: Clothing and footwear	0.7	1.6	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	2.4
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	2.0	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	2.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	34.1	24.3	2.0	4.7	0.5	1.3	—	1.4	68.3
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.7	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	158.1	87.7	21.8	11.8	1.5	—	—	—	281.0
	Other manufacturing	7.6	7.1	0.9	3.0	0.1	0.1	—	—	18.7
D	Electricity, gas and water	3.4	5.9	0.9	3.1	0.2	2.8	0.6	—	16.9
E	Construction	36.0	12.6	19.2	3.8	10.3	1.2	2.5	7.6	93.1
F	Wholesale and retail trade	14.3	29.5	10.0	4.9	7.3	3.2	2.4	1.6	73.2
G.H	Transport and storage: Communication	32.6	53.9	23.3	22.9	23.7	8.9	4.7	4.7	174.9
	Railway transport: Air transport	10.9	4.7	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	18.5
	Water transport	5.5	4.6	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.4	—	13.7
	Stevedoring services	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	—	0.4	—	2.7
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	4.3	4.5	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	—	—	11.0
	Road transport: Other transport and storage: Communication	16.3	44.6	19.9	21.8	22.4	8.7	4.2	4.7	142.6
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1.2	7.5	0.9	0.1	0.8	—	0.3	0.2	11.0
I.J.K	Other industries	39.7	26.2	3.9	2.3	3.7	2.0	1.1	2.4	81.4
	Total	386.6	283.3	166.3	62.3	108.7	31.4	32.8	18.7	1,090.1
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)(b)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	138	—	15	—	—	153
	Mining	2,349	185	4,939	79	3,658	642	1,798	—	13,649
	Coal mining	2,330	—	4,415	75	—	—	—	—	6,820
	Other mining	18	185	524	4	3,658	642	1,798	—	6,828
C	Manufacturing	11,342	7,495	2,470	999	212	106	75	103	22,802
	Food, beverages and tobacco	971	898	1,145	20	110	38	75	38	3,293
	Textiles: Clothing and footwear	31	63	—	4	—	—	—	—	98
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	90	—	10	—	—	—	—	99
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1,903	1,770	104	271	22	64	—	66	4,199
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	103	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	272
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	7,924	4,126	1,160	572	77	—	—	—	13,859
	Other manufacturing	410	380	61	123	3	5	—	—	982
D	Electricity, gas and water	193	297	50	152	9	160	35	—	897
E	Construction	1,794	730	1,262	206	598	62	154	391	5,197
F	Wholesale and retail trade	674	1,338	473	223	346	150	113	75	3,393
G.H	Transport and storage: Communication	1,575	2,648	1,097	1,071	1,115	419	224	222	8,372
	Railway transport: Air transport	498	244	100	35	3	7	4	—	891
	Water transport	324	325	76	24	69	4	22	—	844
	Stevedoring services	64	4	33	16	10	—	21	—	148
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	260	320	43	8	60	4	1	—	697
	Road transport: Other transport and storage: Communication	753	2,079	920	1,012	1,043	409	198	222	6,636
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	53	295	41	4	31	—	12	7	442
I.J.K	Other industries	1,910	1,443	202	117	199	103	47	124	4,146
	Total	19,890	14,430	10,534	2,989	6,168	1,658	2,458	922	59,049

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes which commenced during the quarter, and additional workers involved in disputes which continued from previous periods.

(b) For all disputes in progress during the quarter, irrespective of commencement or settlement dates.

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1981: INDUSTRIES AND DURATION

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; Communication			All industries						
	Mining		Metal products, machinery	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other industries		Total	Proportion of total						
	Coal	Other				Other	Other								
DISPUTES															
— number —															
Up to 1 day	45	27	143	17	21	12	38	46	349	42.9					
Over 1 to 2 days	14	21	41	8	6	5	13	14	122	15.0					
Over 2 to 3 days	13	11	17	9	6	3	10	18	87	10.6					
Over 3 to less than 5 days	7	12	18	11	9	—	11	15	83	10.2					
5 to less than 10 days	3	10	19	12	17	1	18	14	94	11.5					
10 to less than 20 days	3	5	12	12	11	—	6	6	55	6.8					
20 to less than 40 days	1	2	4	3	6	—	4	1	21	2.6					
40 days and over	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.4					
Total	87	89	255	72	76	21	100	114	814	100.0					
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)															
— '000 —															
Up to 1 day	12.1	2.8	27.5	16.6	7.4	2.0	25.8	60.6	154.7	46.3					
Over 1 to 2 days	1.6	3.9	12.1	2.5	4.9	0.3	22.2	1.9	49.3	14.8					
Over 2 to 3 days	1.6	3.6	6.1	3.6	1.4	0.3	7.7	6.1	30.4	9.1					
Over 3 to less than 5 days	0.5	2.6	4.0	10.6	2.5	—	2.7	2.0	24.8	7.4					
5 to less than 10 days	0.7	4.0	5.6	4.8	6.6	0.7	22.9	15.7	61.1	18.3					
10 to less than 20 days	0.6	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.2	—	2.4	1.2	10.6	3.2					
20 to less than 40 days	—	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	—	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.6					
40 days and over	1.0	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	0.4					
Total	18.2	18.3	58.2	40.4	24.4	3.2	84.0	87.6	334.3	100.0					
WORKING DAYS LOST															
— '000 —															
Up to 1 day	11.7	2.2	16.3	14.5	3.2	1.2	13.1	33.7	95.8	9.1					
Over 1 to 2 days	2.7	5.9	19.4	4.1	8.0	0.3	31.4	2.9	74.7	7.1					
Over 2 to 3 days	4.4	9.2	15.1	9.1	3.2	0.6	16.8	16.9	75.2	7.2					
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2.1	10.1	17.1	45.6	9.6	—	9.1	8.1	101.6	9.7					
5 to less than 10 days	5.0	35.4	39.4	39.6	48.8	3.5	144.2	124.8	440.7	42.0					
10 to less than 20 days	9.3	15.8	30.8	27.5	18.9	—	27.7	14.7	144.6	13.8					
20 to less than 40 days	0.1	4.0	18.6	9.6	14.2	—	9.4	1.6	57.5	5.5					
40 days and over	49.4	1.8	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	58.9	5.6					
Total	84.7	84.3	164.5	149.9	105.7	5.6	251.6	202.7	1,049.0	100.0					
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES															
— \$'000 —															
Up to 1 day	739	129	827	708	176	65	594	1,677	4,914	8.9					
Over 1 to 2 days	176	364	899	179	466	16	1,426	151	3,676	6.7					
Over 2 to 3 days	270	578	747	437	222	32	765	981	4,031	7.3					
Over 3 to less than 5 days	136	601	865	2,809	517	—	423	430	5,781	10.5					
5 to less than 10 days	287	2,091	1,865	1,814	2,459	194	6,784	5,908	21,402	38.8					
10 to less than 20 days	762	931	1,440	1,478	1,054	—	1,339	561	7,566	13.7					
20 to less than 40 days	9	235	918	522	1,128	—	583	74	3,469	6.3					
40 days and over	3,778	197	368	—	—	—	—	—	4,343	7.9					
Total	6,158	5,126	7,928	7,946	6,022	307	11,913	9,781	55,183	100.0					

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1981: INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing						Transport and storage, Communication			All industries							
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	Total	Proportion of total							
	Coal	Other								%							
DISPUTES																	
— number —																	
Wages	15	14	70	45	26	2	49	46	267	32.8							
Hours of work	—	4	14	12	2	—	3	7	42	5.2							
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	1	2	1	—	3	—	7	3	17	2.1							
Managerial policy	19	37	95	12	18	7	27	47	262	32.2							
Physical working conditions	37	13	51	2	10	6	9	5	133	16.3							
Trade unionism	11	12	13	1	13	2	2	4	58	7.1							
Other	4	7	11	—	4	4	3	2	35	4.3							
Total	87	89	255	72	76	21	100	114	814	100.0							
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)																	
— '000 —																	
Wages	1.8	5.0	36.1	21.8	6.1	0.1	54.5	23.3	148.8	44.5							
Hours of work	—	0.3	1.8	13.6	3.2	—	1.2	11.8	31.9	9.5							
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	1.9	—	—	5.1	—	0.5	0.5	8.0	2.4							
Managerial policy	3.0	5.9	10.9	4.5	3.5	0.8	25.5	51.1	105.3	31.5							
Physical working conditions	11.5	2.0	5.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.7	23.8	7.1							
Trade unionism	1.4	2.7	0.9	—	1.3	—	0.1	0.2	6.6	2.0							
Other	0.4	0.6	2.4	—	4.5	1.1	0.8	—	9.9	3.0							
Total	18.2	18.3	58.2	40.4	24.4	3.2	84.0	87.6	334.3	100.0							
WORKING DAYS LOST																	
— '000 —																	
Wages	8.1	21.9	121.4	105.6	50.7	—	184.3	139.7	631.7	60.2							
Hours of work	—	0.3	13.0	31.5	18.6	—	7.7	22.6	93.7	8.9							
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	3.1	—	—	7.4	—	2.6	0.4	13.6	1.3							
Managerial policy	51.9	36.5	19.3	11.2	14.4	0.8	53.2	36.7	224.0	21.4							
Physical working conditions	15.4	5.4	6.6	1.5	2.7	3.8	0.5	2.6	38.5	3.7							
Trade unionism	8.9	16.9	2.4	0.1	10.7	0.1	1.0	0.5	40.6	3.9							
Other	0.4	0.3	1.8	—	1.2	0.9	2.3	—	7.0	0.7							
Total	84.7	84.3	164.5	149.9	105.7	5.6	251.6	202.7	1,049.0	100.0							

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1981 : INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Method of settlement	Manufacturing						Transport and storage; Communication			All industries	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	Total	Proportion of total	
	Coal	Other									
DISPUTES											
Negotiation	21	19	27	25	27	7	15	23	164	20.1	
Mediation	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	10	1.2	
State legislation—											
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1	11	6	14	8	—	5	15	60	7.4	
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.1	
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—											
Industrial Tribunals under—											
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	1	20	14	7	—	5	12	59	7.2	
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.5	
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	0.2	
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	
Intervention etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.1	
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Resumption without negotiation	57	56	202	18	32	12	75	60	512	62.9	
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	87	89	255	72	76	21	100	114	814	100.0	
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)											
						— '000 —					
Negotiation	2.4	2.3	6.8	3.6	6.1	0.7	2.4	5.8	30.3	9.1	
Mediation	0.3	1.0	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.5	2.1	0.6	
State legislation—											
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.1	4.1	0.6	8.1	0.7	—	0.3	3.0	17.1	5.1	
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—											
Industrial Tribunals under—											
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	0.2	11.4	5.2	1.1	—	1.6	3.4	22.8	6.8	
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.4	
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	
Intervention etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Resumption without negotiation	13.9	10.7	39.3	23.1	16.2	2.4	79.6	74.7	259.9	77.8	
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	18.2	18.3	58.2	40.4	24.4	3.2	84.0	87.6	334.3	100.0	
WORKING DAYS LOST											
						— '000 —					
Negotiation	4.2	6.3	41.2	10.3	40.7	0.5	14.6	24.3	142.0	13.5	
Mediation	0.5	3.3	—	—	1.4	—	—	0.5	5.6	0.5	
State legislation—											
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.1	19.2	3.4	39.0	2.7	—	1.2	8.7	74.4	7.1	
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	0.1	
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—											
Industrial Tribunals under—											
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	3.7	49.7	45.5	12.0	—	2.8	20.1	133.9	12.8	
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	51.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.7	4.9	
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	
Intervention etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Resumption without negotiation	28.2	51.8	70.1	54.8	48.9	5.1	233.0	147.9	639.8	61.0	
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	84.7	84.3	164.5	149.9	105.7	5.6	251.6	202.7	1,049.0	100.0	

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Disputes ending in September quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1979	127	3.2	1.6	11.1	1.6	423
	1980	242	5.7	3.0	17.1	2.3	775
	1981	266	6.6	2.0	26.6	2.5	1,555
50 and under 100	1979	85	6.1	3.0	12.1	1.7	486
	1980	144	10.2	5.3	31.8	4.3	1,448
	1981	151	11.0	3.3	37.3	3.6	1,971
100 and under 200	1979	82	11.8	5.7	41.1	5.9	1,553
	1980	110	15.9	8.2	39.2	5.3	1,841
	1981	164	23.5	7.0	96.2	9.2	5,130
200 and under 400	1979	56	15.1	7.3	64.3	9.3	2,747
	1980	86	24.4	12.6	48.6	6.6	2,234
	1981	94	26.0	7.8	95.3	9.1	5,673
400 and under 1,000	1979	50	33.8	16.4	101.2	14.6	3,944
	1980	53	32.4	16.7	89.2	12.1	3,843
	1981	70	45.1	13.5	163.9	15.6	8,437
1,000 and under 2,000	1979	24	32.6	15.8	116.0	16.7	4,494
	1980	23	31.8	16.4	158.9	21.5	6,781
	1981	36	49.7	14.9	176.1	16.8	10,130
2,000 and under 3,000	1979	6	15.1	7.3	26.0	3.7	1,000
	1980	7	17.7	9.1	45.8	6.2	2,116
	1981	9	19.6	5.9	45.6	4.4	2,504
3,000 and over	1979	16	88.1	42.8	323.6	46.5	13,251
	1980	9	55.7	28.8	309.9	41.9	18,086
	1981	24	152.9	45.8	408.0	38.9	19,782
Total	1979	446	205.8	100.0	695.4	100.0	27,899
	1980	674	193.7	100.0	740.6	100.0	37,124
	1981	814	334.3	100.0	1,049.0	100.0	55,183

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : ANALYSIS BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST

Total working days lost	Disputes ending in September quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1979	184	16.0	7.8	7.5	1.1	292
	1980	324	21.1	10.9	13.4	1.8	607
	1981	310	18.1	5.4	11.4	1.1	604
100 and under 500	1979	140	31.2	15.2	32.5	4.7	1,275
	1980	224	42.0	21.7	53.1	7.2	2,421
	1981	274	50.3	15.0	64.5	6.2	3,532
500 and under 1,000	1979	30	12.1	5.9	19.8	2.8	763
	1980	53	21.5	11.1	38.1	5.2	1,819
	1981	78	27.6	8.3	54.6	5.2	2,937
1,000 and under 2,000	1979	35	25.8	12.6	47.4	6.8	1,855
	1980	30	16.5	8.5	43.0	5.8	1,999
	1981	61	46.7	14.0	84.2	8.0	4,612
2,000 and under 5,000	1979	28	31.8	15.5	85.5	12.3	3,367
	1980	20	20.9	10.8	61.9	8.4	2,810
	1981	44	52.9	15.8	135.5	12.9	7,255
5,000 and under 10,000	1979	12	20.2	9.8	78.3	11.3	3,172
	1980	13	41.6	21.5	89.3	12.1	3,950
	1981	28	64.1	19.2	192.9	18.4	9,921
10,000 and over	1979	17	68.7	33.4	424.4	61.0	17,175
	1980	10	30.0	15.5	441.8	59.7	23,517
	1981	19	74.6	22.3	506.0	48.2	26,322
Total	1979	446	205.8	100.0	695.4	100.0	27,899
	1980	674	193.7	100.0	740.6	100.0	37,124
	1981	814	334.3	100.0	1,049.0	100.0	55,183